The People's Korea

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Fatherland Front Demands Seoul Stop All Hostile Mil. Actions

Pyongyang, Mar. 2 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on March 2 issued a statement which reads in full:

Out of the desire to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country we put forward in the January 23 statement the four-point proposals that the north and the south return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement, immediately discontinue slanders and calumnies against the opposing side, unconditionally stop all military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side and convene a whole-nation congress reflecting the will of the whole nation.

In accordance with this, our side through the January 31 statement of the Korean Central News Agency officially reaffirmed our invariable stand on the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement and took as its concrete expression the epochal step of ending accusations against south Korea in the whole area of the Republic from February 1. This practical step of our side is an expression of our consistent stand and desire to pull down the barrier of confrontation and split and open the door of dialogue and reunification and patent proof of our unshakable will and sincerity to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

A month has passed since we took this just and realistic step which enjoyed the unanimous support and sympathy of the people at home and abroad. But the south Korean side has been engaged all along in acts diametrically contrary to the step of our side and to the expectation of the nation.

We have ceased all accusations against south Korea. This notwithstanding, they have intensified as never before a smear campaign slandering our system and idea by setting in motion all propaganda machines in Seoul and local areas.

The south Korean side preposterously took issue with our fair and aboveboard proposals and steps, describing them as a "camouflaged peace offensive," "tricks" and "moves seeking an ill design," and groundlessly carped on them, using even such slanderous words as "delirium" and "jargon."

Moreover, the south Korean side hurled vicious slanders and calumnies against our idea and system by every conceivable underhand means; even high-level authorities openly agitated the overthrow of our system, taking the lead in this campaign.

Even after the door of dialogue reopened with a contact between liaison representatives of the north and the south on Feb. 17, the south Korean side has not stopped, but has been continuing their slanders and calumnies against our side, a party to the dialogue, and, furthermore, been getting more heated in this.

How should we explain the acts of the south Korean side which treats the other party to the dialogue with crude vilification and hostile vituperation, far from responding to our sincere efforts to realise the cherished desire of the nation, at this juncture when the whole nation is anxiously awaiting an early opening of the door of peaceful reunification through dialogue?

The improper acts of the south Korean side are not confined to slinging mud at us with the mobilisation of the press.

They are staging a burlesque called "10 million signature campaign" to incite antagonism and confrontation within the nation by misleading the people who want national reconciliation and unity and lay obstacles in the way of dialogue and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities are even raising a reckless war clamour threatening us with the force of arms by mobilising military strength together with the United States.

From Mar. 1, the very date we had proposed for the discontinuation of all military actions antagonizing the opposing side, they started a "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" biggest ever known in scale by throwing more than 170,000 troops and are staging an exercise of real war for attacking us in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and all other parts of south Korea.

The reckless war racket of the south Korean side is an open provocation and insult to the north-south dialogue and our sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and a challenge to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

All facts show that the words of the south Korean authorities calling for a dialogue for reunification contradict their actual deeds and make the world people harbour doubts as to the real intention of their words and deeds which do not accord with each other.

As it is proverbially said in our country that "return good for good," the south Korean side must respond to our sincerity with sincerity.

The south Korean side must not misunderstand our national magnanimity.

We have patiently shown broad-mindedness for one month toward the reckless acts of the south Korean side. This is not because we do not know how to use violent words and we have nothing to say. We have exerted and exert patience solely for the sake of dialogue and reunification.

The south Korean side must correctly understand our magnanimity and patience, immediately discontinue unilateral slanders and calumnies against us and stop forthwith all military actions antagonizing and threatening us.

If the south Korean side has the true intention to have a dialogue and achieve genuine reunification, not division, it, as the same nation, should not hesitate even now to respond to our sincere efforts to promote national reconciliation and accelerate the reunification.

We, together with the whole nation aspiring after peaceful reunification, will watch with keen attention the attitude of the south Korean side.

Pyongyang, March, 2, 1979.

People's Armed Forces Ministry Spokesman Issues Warning

Pyongyang, Feb. 28 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement of its spokesman on February 28.

Follows the full text of the statement:

In its January 23 statement the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland put forward the four-point proposals for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and proposed that as from zero hour March 1, 1979, the military authorities of the north and the south discontinue all hostile military actions and unconditionally stop any military exercise.

This proposal of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is an epochal step for easing the tension in our country and creating a favourable climate for peace and the north-south dialogue for peaceful reunification and enjoys the unanimous support and sympathy of the people at home and abroad.

Considering that an immediate realisation of this proposal fully conforms to the aspiration of the whole nation for reunification and the desire of the world people who love peace, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been making preparations for taking appropriate measures.

Contrary to our efforts for peace and peaceful reunification, however, south Korean is planning to stage with the United States a massive joint military exercise of unprecedented scale against us from March 1, the day when the hostile military actions are to be stopped in our country.

Now vast U.S. armed forces are being thrown into south Korea in succession from the U.S. mainland, Japan and other places, and they are frantically creating a war atmosphere, carrying on large-scale mobile military actions with the south Korean puppet army.

To launch a reckless war racket against us from March one, the very date we proposed for the discontinuation of hostile military actions against each other, is an intolerable challenge and insult to the sincere proposals of our side for peaceful reunification and a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia.

The Korean People's Army whose mission is to defend the national sovereignty and the gains of our people has no intention to beg for peace even in face of the threat from the provocateurs against peace.

As the provocative military exercise threatening us is conducted in south Korea, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares at home and abroad that it is compelled to reserve the military measures scheduled to take in accordance with the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

We would not intend to threaten or invade anyone, nor would we allow anyone to threaten and invade us.

The future developments depend entirely on the attitude of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

The south Korean authorities, together with the United States, will be held entirely responsible for all the possible consequences arising from the reckless military action antagonising and threatening us.

Pyongyang, Feb. 28, 1979.

N-S Table Tennis Orgs. Hold First Talks at Panmunjom

The first talks were held on Feb. 27 between the north (left) and south (right) table tennis associations at Panmunjom in order to discuss the formation of a unified team to the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang in coming April.

The first talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the north and the south for the formation of a unified team to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships were held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom from 10 on the morning of Feb. 27 amid deep interest and expectation of the entire Korean people and the world people, according to a KCNA report from Panmunjom.

Attending the talks on our side were head of the delegation of the Korean Table Tennis Association Kim Duk Jun, its Chairman, and members of the delegation Pak Mu Song, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Table Tennis Association, Kim Dok Gi, its Secretary General, and Kim Son Il, its member.

Present there on the south Korean side were delegate of the delegation of, the South Korean Table Tennis Association Chae Yong Chol, Chairman of the South Korean Table Tennis Association, and three others.

Kim Duk Jun, Chairman of the Korean Table Tennis Association, who was heading its delegation, was the first to speak at the talks.

He said:

To begin with, it is the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen to form a unified team of the north and the south and demonstrate the united might of the nation in the international sports arena. Out of this desire, we have long made all efforts possible on many occasions to form a unified national team for participating in international games.

The proposal of our side to form a unified team of the north and the south for the coming 35th World Table Tennis Championshiops entirely accords with the idea and principles of the historic July 4 norh-south joint statement and fully reflects the unanimous desire of our nation for unity, not confrontation, and for reunification, not division.

Therefore, if our talks proceed successfully and the norh and the south send a single, unified team, not two teams, to participate in the coming world championships, it will surely be an epochal event, a festival of the nation.

This will demonstrate to the whole world that our nation's desire and aspiration for reunification is higher than the barrier of division and more powerful than the adverse tide of confrontation.

He stressed:

We think it is time we should put an early end to the tragedy of national split even in the field of sports and form a unified team in conformity with the desire of the nation.

He put forward a comprehensive proposal of our side on the formation of a unified national team. He first explained the proposal of our side on the selection of players.

Recalling that as the host of the coming championships, we have the privilege to send 18 players, double the number of other countries, he declared: This is a decisively favourable condition for the formation of a unified team of the north and the south.

In selecting players, it should be taken as a basic principle on all accounts to select the best players who can greatly demonstrate the resourcefulness and honour of our nation to the whole world and the best way of correctly solving this problem on this principle is to give priority to the selection of internationally recognized players.

Proceeding from this principle, he said, our side proposes to select first those players who are included in the individual classification list made public by the Classification Committee of the International Table Tennis Federation for a unified team and then select the same number of players from both sides for the remaining players of the team. This method of selecting players is the best way for forming a unified team in such a way as to compete confidently with the top-notch table tennis players of the world, he stressed.

(Continued on page 2)

On Occasion of 60th Anniv. of March I Popular Uprising

Pyongyang Hits "Team Spirit '79"

"The massive military exercise projected by the south Korean authorities at the very outset of the dialogue is a downright opposition to our proposals for peaceful reunification and, furthermore, an act of going back on their own words," sharply hit Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at a Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising on Mar.1, KCNA reported.

Kim Man Gum made a report at the meeting.

He said:

The March First Popular Uprising in 1919 was a nation-wide resistance in which the whole nation rose and struggled courageously against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors to win the freedom and independence of the country.

The whole course of the uprising vividly showed that the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation could not be achieved by relying upon outside forces.

The national sovereignty so ardently aspired after by the March first uprisers who waged the courageous struggle against the outside forces and for the independence of the country 60 years ago and by our people has not yet been established throughout the country.

He recalled that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland on Jan. 23 issued a statement putting forward concrete proposals for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with renewed efforts.

Pointing out that ill-boding things betraying our expectation are now taking place in south Korea, the reporter further said:

At this juncture when contact has been resumed between the north and the south, the United States and south Korea are staging a joint military exercise of unprecedented scale in south Korea with the participation of warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Okinawa-based U.S. mariens, and U.S. aircraft in south Korea, Japan, Guam and the U.S. mainland, from Mar. 1, under the false pretext of fictitious "military threat from the north."

It is a grave challenge to our sincere efforts and peace in Korea to stage a large-scale military exercise when we are calling for an unconditional stop of all hostile military actions by both sides from Mar. 1, while taking appropriate steps on our own initiative for realizing manysided negotiation between the north and south as already proposed by us, he said and continued.

The south Korean authorities should not seek another purpose behind the curtain of the dialogue but stop doing things contradicting their own words, and show all sincerity so that the renewed north-south dialogue arranged with much efforts may bear a hoped-for fruit.

We will continue to make all efforts possible to create a climate of dialogue and negotiation and realize national reunification on the basis of the principles and idea of independence, peaceful reunificaiion and great national unity, he declared.

S. Korean Dissidents Form New Democratic Body for Reunification

The south Korean dissident group, led by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon and ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, Mar. 3 announced the formation of a new democratic national organization aimed at the restoration of democracy, peaceful reunificat in, abolition of the present "yusin (revitalization) system" and the establishment of a democratic government.

This was made public at a news conference given at Yun Bo Son's residence in downtown Seoul.

The conference was attended by Ham Sok Hon, Kim Dae Jung and others.

The establishment of the organization called "the National Federation for Democracy and National Unification" was announced in the declaration of national salvation commemorating the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising in1919 issued by Yun Bo Son at the news conference.

The organization will be co-chaired by Yun Bo Son, Ham Sok Hon and Kim Dae Jung.

Originally, the announcement was slated on Mar. 1 with the attendance of about 200 other dissident personages, including politicians, religionists, intellectuals and lawyers but was postponed as the puppet authorities placed key figures under house arrest.

Denouncing the Pak junta for their suppression of human rights, corruption of the privileged class and increasing tension, the statement said: "There is no alternative but to establish a democratic government rooted in the popular masses" in order to realize reunification, guarantee human rights, release political prisoners and heighten the international prestige of the country.

The statement also stressed democracy, national reunification and peace as future basic line of the organization.

"Only under a democratic government can we the people hold a successful dialogue for national unification with the wholehearted participation of the people," the statement said.

"Only under a democratic government", it added, "can we foil deceptive plots for the perpetuation of a particular political power and contribute to peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia."

It said that the Korean people have fought for democracy and national salvation at the risk of imprisonment and sometimes death. "We are not yet strong enough to achieve our objectives, but our struggle will be by no means cease but will eventually attain the goal," the statement continued.

The new organization is to take over the functions and organizations of the two previous organizations—the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy" in 1974 and the "National Coalition for Democracy" in 1978.

Central Rally of Koreans Here

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on Mar. 1 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising and realise the proposals of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatheland.

The hall was filled with more than 4,000 Koreans.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), made a speech at the meeting.

Touching upon the March First Popular Uprising which is of great significance of Korean history at the beginning of his speech, he said that the Pyongyang Jan. 23 proposal for a pan-national congress is the most reasonable and realistic one which anyone who really wants national reunification can accept, and a just national salvation proposal.

KOREA FOCUS

"Team Spirit '79"

By U Chae

"Team Spirit '79" is under way since Mar. 1. Reports describe the war game as the largest in scale since the last war, involving 112,000 south Korean troops and 56,000 American soldiers.

The Korean Armistice Agreement in Article 2, paragraph 13 (c) and (d) prohibits the introduction of military personnel and equipment into Korea from abroad. The current south Korean-American joint military maneuver, conducted annually for the past four years, constitutes a grave violation of the armistice agreement. The war game is being held at a time when new north-south talks have just begun for the peace and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. "Team Spirit '78" staged last year completely ended the north-south Red Cross talks. Is "Team Spirit '79" intended to scuttle again the current north-south talks which have been arranged after many ups and downs?

Quite strange, American military spending has increased and the military tensions have sharpened on the Korean Peninsula since the inauguration of the Carter Administration whose original campaign promises were reduced military expenditures and military withdrawal from south Korea. The preceding (Ford) Administration's military budget was $ 106 billion for FY 1977, its last year. This figure compares with the Carter Administration's defence spending: $118 billion in FY 1978, $ 128.4 billion in FY 1979 and a further increased figure in FY 1980. According to a "Korean report" announced by the American Agency for International Development in September, 1978, the United States gave south Korea $ 6,847,300,000 in military aid from 1945 to the September 30, 1976, or an annual average of $ 220 million. The Carter Administration promised to offer south Korea $ 275 million in military aid yearly between 1977 and 1981. The south Korean-American security consultative talks in 1977 produced an American grant of $ 1.9 billion to south Korea to compensate for the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea. South Korea is to complete by 1982 the credit purchase of $ 7-8 billion of weapons from the United States, involving warplanes and tanks. A free transfer of $ 800 million worth of weapons from the U.S. 8th Army is already being undertaken. All in all, the Carter Administration is providing the dictatorial Pak junta with an annual average of $ one billion in military assistance.

The plan to withdraw American troops from south Korea has completely been scrapped. The planned first-stage withdrawal of 6,000 men by the end of 1978 was cancelled by President Carter in person who instead offered to withdraw a half of that figure, namely, 3,400 men. A Pentagon statement dated Nov. 30 1978 listed the American troops in south Korea as 41,565,982 down from the number three months ago: the ground troops and marines were reduced, but the air force and navy personnel were increased by 249 men. This is a mere token reduction, compared with the original withdrawal plan which was unveiled with fanfare.

In any event, under this pretext, 12 F-4D's were deployed to south Korea to form a new fighter squadron and the 7th Fleet received a considerable reinforcement. Gigantic "compensatory measures" have been taken to strengthen the south Korean armed forces. In this context, President Carter announced Feb. 10 a suspension of the nominal withdrawal plan.

"Team Spirit '79" simply caps all these moves. The joint maneuver is being carried out with the reported participation of a Lance missile unit from the U.S. mainland, the 25th division from Hawaii, a Marine corps force from Okinawa, the 7th Fleet, and F-111 bombers. Though no details are known due to a strict censorship, it seems that the maneuver is aimed at improving the capability of dealing with what the Americans term "a Korean contingency" and in particular the functions of the south Korea-U.S. "Combined Force Command" which was activated in November last. Needless to say, the joint command is virtually under the control of the Americans who have a complete control over the south Korean armed forces. A "mobile strike force" was created last year by the Americans in connection with the planned American pullout from south Korea. The new strike force is composed of 5-8 army divisions comprising some 100,000 men, Marines, paratroopers, strategic and tactical air force units, a carrier-based task force, a long-distance airlift strategic air force unit. The current war game in south Korea is clearly a drill testing the role of the south Korean forces when the new strike force is ordered into action. Furthermore, the war game is an effort to strengthen the military cooperation of the United States, Japan and south Korea. The large-scale maneuver of the 7th Fleet in October last involved Japanese submarines for the first time. American warships participated in naval drills by the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force. The October meneuver was primarily a drill of "land forces to be committed for a Korean emergency." Nobody will be persuaded to believe that all these war games are purely "defensive."

The American and the south Korean military lately clamor about the "tremendous military power of north Korea." Even if it is true, it does not represent any recent buildup as Defence Secretary remarked in his 1980 defence report. The DPRK spends annually $ one billion for defense purposes, a 10-12% of its state budget, while south Korea allocates $ 2.3 billion 45% of its state budget for military spending. In addition, south Korea receives a huge quantity of weapons from the United States. What is the basis for their allegations that "north Korea is militarily stronger?"

It is common sense among military experts that despite the Americans' call for "the balance of force," a "minor balance" is to be replaced by a "major balance."

In 1972, when north-south talks were still under way, the DPRK side proposed to discuss details of arms reduction at the military subcommission in accordance with the north-south agreement on the operation of the Coordinating Commission. That offer was rejected by the south Korean side, however. South Korea outspends the DPRK in defense allocations and repeats large-scale war maneuvers aimed at provoking the DPRK.

How shall we evaluate the behaviour of the Americans and the south Koreans?

Rodong Sinmun Calls for Promoting Korea Reunion

PYONGYANG, Mar. 1 (KCNA)—Papers here today, in editorials dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising which left a shining record in the history of the national-liberation struggle of our people, call upon the entire people to promote the cause of reunification by uniting their strength on the basis of the national idea.

The March First Popular Uprising was an eruption of the pent-up resentment of our people against the brutal colonial rule of brigandish Japanese imperialism and an all-people resistance for the sacred cause of independence and sovereignty.

An editorial of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says: Through the March First Popular Uprising our people dealt a heavy blow at the brutal colonial rule of brigandish Japanese imperialism and demonstrated to the whole world their spirit of independence and sovereignty, resolute fighting spirit, ardent patriotism and unity.

The history of the March First Popular Uprising gave a serious lesson that if the masses of the people are to win victory in their struggle, they should be guided by an outstanding leader who puts forward a correct guiding idea, scientific strategy and tactics and wisely directs the struggle.

It notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung triumphantly organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism and brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of the national liberation and fully demonstrated the revolutionary stamina and honour of our people, personally pulling through in the van all the grim trials and difficulties of history.

One third of a century has passed since the surrender of Japanese imperialism. But, our country has not yet been reunified, the editorial says and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the ardent desire of the entire compatriots for national reunification has made all his efforts to realize the sacred cause of national reunification for over 30 years up to this date since the split of the country.

The four-point proposals advanced by us in January are an embodiment of the outstanding policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on solving the question of our country's reunification through great national unity based on the one common idea, the national idea.

Our new proposals, the keynote of which is that the north and south reaffirm the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement, stop accusations and hostile military actions against the opposing side and discuss the reunification question by convening a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations, opened a new road of contact between the north and south.

By taking a series of practical measures for realizing our proposals, we have repeatedly expressed our ardent desire for national reunification and sincerity toward dialogue.

The discontinuation of slanders and all military actions against the opposing side is an initial demand which must be given priority for contact and dialogue.

However, things that are incompatible with dialogue and reunification are going on in south Korea.

Today the United States and south Korea started an unprecedentedly large scale military exercise against us in south Korea.

At this moment when a new contact between the north and south for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question has started and we are making every effort to advance the dialogue, they are persisting in slanders against us and staging a provocative war exercise under the fictitious "military threat from the north." This is a wanton challenge to our sincere efforts and a grave threat to peace.

Such act only mars the climate of dialogue, obstructs the achievement of national reconciliation and unity, fosters misunderstanding and mistrust and increases the confrontation and tension.

They are firing rifles and guns by mobilizing huge armed forces.

But they can frighten nobody. This only brings their aggressive and bellicose nature into bolder relief.

The military exercise must be stopped at once and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from south Korea without delay.

The peaceful reunification of the country is the will and unshakable conviction of our party and people.

Our people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the whole nation, upholding the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

An edirotial of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising, referring to the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" which starts today, emphasizes: the reckless act of creating misunderstanding and mistrust and increasing confrontation and the danger of war, instead of a climate of dialogue for peaceful reunification, must be stopped at once.

DPRK Recognizes St. Lucia

PYONGYANG, Feb. 24 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize St. Lucia.

This was declared in the message of greetings sent by Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, to John G.M. Compton, Prime Minister of St. Lucia.

In his message Premier Li Jong Ok warmly hailed the independence of St. Lucia and informed the Prime Minister that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had decided to recognize St. Lucia.

The message expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would develop in the interests of their peoples.

Great Changes Made in S. Pyongan Prov.

Great successes have been made in production and construction on South Pyongan Province surrounding Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

In his concluding speech "South Pyongan Province Should Take the Lead on All Fronts of the Socialist Construction" at the South Pyongan Provincial Party Conference held in February, 1969, President Kim Il Sung indicated a bright road to be followed by the province.

Every year he visited many industrial establishments and cooperative farms in the province, personally created a model and widely generalized it throughout the country.

Under his wise guidance the economy of the province has covered a road of great leap over the last one decade and the province is now taking the lead in the socialist construction of the country.

In this period the province has built and expanded many modern industrial establishments and augmented its industrial output several fold. Today all the branches of the national economy—power, coal, steel, machine-building, chemical and building-materials industries and local industry etc.—have developed in a balanced way in the province.

The province turns out large quantities of coal, manufactures tractors and lorries and produces steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizers and cement on a large scale.

It produces various kinds of goods from daily necessaries including watches to large generators, 100,000 and 200,000 kva transformers and builds 10,000 and 20,000 ton freighters.

Special efforts are directed to the development of coal resources abundant in the province.

In recent years the coal mines in Anju district have built modernly equipped shafts and slope pits and the number of cutting faces and tunnelling faces where such modern cutting and tunnelling installations as coal cutting combines, mechanized stope supports and slag-loaders are introduced in production and thus comprehensive mechanization has been realized has increased 6-7 times. Their goal is to turn out 15 million tons of coal annually in the near future.

Large quantities of coal is turned out at the coal mines in Tokchon, Kaechon and Sunchon districts, too.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, a leading power base of the nation, has been built in Pukchang where coal is found in abundance. Now it greatly contributes to the development of the national economy.

In the province the Kumsong Tractor Plant, called a "sea of machines," was built. Fully automated and controlled by telemechanics, the plant is registering successes in the production of tractors.

The 6,000-ton press, steel and rolling shops of the Kangson Steel Complex were modernized and the April 13 Iron Works, a pride of the Juche-based industry, was constructed and the capacity of the Nampo Smeltery increased substantially.

At the Youth Chemical Complex located on the bank of the River Chongchon, large modernly equipped chemical factories were erected one after another.

A giant cement factory whose production processes are automated made its appearance in Sunchon district to drastically boost the cement output.

A great change has taken place in the province's agriculture, too, under the radiant rays of the theses on the rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung.

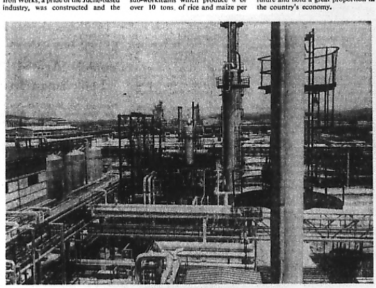
Over the last 10 years, the per-hectare yield of rice grew 1.5 times and that of maize over 2.4 times. Countless are workteams and sub-workteams which produce 8 or over 10 tons of rice and maize per hectare. In this period, the output of vegetables increased 2.1 times and fruits 3 times. The output of meat and eggs also grew markedly.

The number of tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land increased by 2-3 and that of trucks 6 times in the same period. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per hectare of paddy fields nearly trebled.

A mass drive to obtain and improve land has been waged to rezone paddy and non-paddy fields.

In particular, a grand nature-remaking project for the reclamation of tide land has been extensively conducted to change the map of the province.

Under the far-reaching plan of the President, South Pynogan Province will scale a higher eminence in the future and hold a great proportion in the country's economy.



A part of the Youth Chemical Complex

(Continued from page 1)

Pointing to the problem of joint training, the head of the delegation of our side said: It is urgently necessary to conduct joint training of players to keep time with each other and familiarize themselves with the local conditions, he stated: From this point of view, we propose to have a joint training of players of the north and the south in Pyongyang, the venue of the coming championships.

He said that our side would provide lodging and boarding and other conditions for life and training to the players and officials of the south who would come to Pyongyang as members of a unified team and a relevant organ would take necessary steps for their personal safety.

Referring to the problem of the composition of the team, the head of the delegation of our side proposed to adopt the co-head system—one from each side. He also proposed that the number of other members of the team, such as coaches and scientific and medical personnel, be decided as they consider necessary by an agreement between the two sides.

As to the problem of the name of the team, the head of the delegation of our side proposed that "Koryo" which had been widely known to the world in the history of our nation be used as the name of a unified team. To call a unified team the Koryo team is the most suitable name of a unified team in view of our national feelings and the etymological understanding of the world people, he stressed.

Noting that the proposal of our side is a fair and reasonable one fully understandable and acceptable to anyone, if he wants the formation of a unified team, the head of the delegation of our side stated:

There can be no problem unsolvable if the two sides make honest and sincere efforts for the formation of a unified team. The point is whether they sincerely want the formation of a unified team or not.

We should form a unified team for the forthcoming world table tennis championships to give joy to the entire fellow countrymen and widely demonstrate to the world the united might and resourcefulness of our nation.

Deeply conscious of this significant mission, the two sides should bend sincere efforts to form a unified team at any cost and make a due contribution to promoting national reconciliation and unity between the north and the south and widening the road to peaceful reunification, he declared.

Chae Yong Chol, Chairman of the Table Tennis Association of the south Korean side, spoke next.

Referring to objective conditions concerning the problem of forming a unified team, he expressed a stand different from ours.

In this connecction head of the delegation of our side Kim Duk Jun said:

The parties directly concerned for the formation of a unfied team of the north and the south are our nation itself and, to put it in a more concrete term, are the table tennis associations of both sides.

It is none other than our nation which earnestly desires the formation of a unified team and it is none other than we who are responsible for its formation and it is delegates of the table tennis associations of our two sides who are sitting at one table for its realization. The point is whether we ourselves have the real intention to form a unified team or not and honestly strive for its realization or not.

If the two sides agree upon the formation of a unified team and call for it in the same voice, there will be no reason for anybody to oppose it obstinately, but everyone will welcome it, he said.

Today when our two sides started talks for the formation of a unified team, the primary question is for the north and the south to reach an agreement and form a unified team and, if this question is solved first, all other questions will be easily settled.

The head of the delegation of our side emphasised that if the north and south, the parties concerned, agreed to forming a unified team, the International Table Tennis Federation would welcome and support it.

Pointing to the remarks of the south Korean side that the time "is too pressing" for the formation of a unified team, head of the delegation of our side Kim Duk Jun said:

If the delegates of both sides wanted a unified team and made active efforts for its realization, there would be no ground or reason to fail to form it for the urgency of time, we think.

In view of the rules and regulations of the International Table Tennis Federation, too, it is our opinion that there is full possibility for the formation of a unified team, given an agreement between the two sides.

Neither side should argue for impossibility and move backward, ignoring the possibility offered, he said, and stressed: The shorter the time, the greater haste both sides should make to promote agreement and, to carry it into practice, they should do the necessary work in time by making a more effective use of the time available.

In conclusion, the head of the delegation of our side proposed the publication in the form of a joint information the points on which the same view was shared preliminarily, in order to announce a glad news concerning the formation of a unified team at home and abroad at today's talks which is watched by the whole nation and which draws the interest of the world and suggested declaring in it that delegates of the table tennis associations of the north and the south agreed in principle to form a unified team to particicipate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang.

And he proposed to have the next talks on March 1.

But, owing to the opposition of the south Korean side, no agreement was reached on the question of the joint information and it was decided to have the second talks on March 5, as the south Korean side persistently demanded to put it off.

N. Hwanghae Prov.

North Hwanghae Province is located in the inland area of central Korea. It is surrounded by Kangwon Province, South Hwanghae Province and Kyesong City.

The province has low ranges of mountains stretching in various directions in the province, forming the province's mountainous areas. There stand Mt. Haram (1,486 m), Mt. Onjin (1,12 m) Mt. Ripam (1,107 m) and the Nam, Chaeryong and Ryesong rivers flow among these mountains. A number of lakes are found in the province, many of them being artificial one. Mountainous North Hwanghae Province is known for its rich mineral resources. Gold, silver mines, lead and zinc ore deposits are found there and important mining centers are in Yonsan, Suan, Sinpyong and Sohunggun counties.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works is situated in the province. The works, a giant ferrous metallurgical base of the country, produces pig iron, steel, rolled steel using rich raw material resources found in the province.

Building-material manufacture holds an important place in the province's industry, too.

The Feb. 8 Madong Cement Factory, operated by the remote-control method, is the most important cement producer in the province. The factory is favored with excellent conditions for cement production—it has many limestone bases around it and convenient transportation.

Light industry is also developed in the province such as food processing, daily necessities and textile industries.

North Hwanghae Province places fourth in grain production in the DPRK.

Main products are rice, corn, wheat and beans. Leading grain producers are Hwangju, Pongsan and Unpa counties.

The province produces various industrial products including cotton and leaf tabaccoes.

Oriental drug production bases and excellent spas are also found in North Hwanghae Province. It has scores of oriental drug production bases and pharmaceutical factories such as deer breeding farms, roe deer breeding farms, medicinal herb farms, officies for the protection and growth of oriental drug resources, oriental drug production management offices, medicinal herb research institutes and oriental drug processing factories.

There are spas and sanatoria in Suan, Singye, Kumchon and other counties of the province. The oriental drug production bases are expanded the area of field under medicinal herb cultivation, producing many kinds of medicinal herbs and antlers. The pharmaceutical factories and the pharmacies of oriental medicine hospitals produce more than 300 kinds of oriental drugs including ginseng tonic.

In particular, Rinsan county has been turned into medicinal herb farms and deer breeding farms. All the forest areas of the county have been changed to areas for medicinal herb protection and propagation, and the areas under medicinal herb cultivation has been expanded to more than 800 chongbo. The whole county has become an oriental drug production base.

Sariwon, the provincial capital, has completely changed its appearance.

A beautiful canal run through the city and modern high-rise apartment houses stand along the well-planned streets on both sides of the canal, with many parks and green squares.

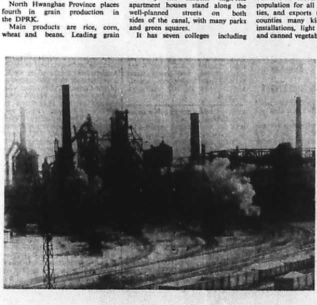
It has seven colleges including medical, normal, geological and agricultural colleges, more than 30 schools of different levels, upwards of 150 nurseries and kindergartens.

The modern hospital of the Sariwon medical college rises on a southern hill and 39 holiday homes, sanatoria, recuperation centres, hospitals and clinics are located in the woods and residential quarters of the city.

The city has a number of heavy industrial enterprises, 25 modern central light industrial factories, including the Sariwon Textile Mill, the Sariwon Knitwear Mill, the Sariwon Corn Starch Factory and the Sariwon Tabacco Factory, and 36 locally-run industrial factories.

There are on its outskirts modern chicken, pig and duck breeding farm, daily farms, fish farms and large scale animal feed factories. All the hills around the city have been turned into fruit gardens, and vegetable plots with water-sprayers are laid out.

In the past it was unable to produce even such simple things as pencils, but it now meets the needs of its population for all the daily necessities, and exports to a number of counties many kinds of irrigation installations, light industrial goods, and canned vegetables and fruit.



A part of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

On Jan. 23 4-Point Proposal (4)

Convocation of Pan-National Congress

Pyongyang, in its 4-point package proposal, called for the convocation of a pan-Korean congress. The proposed pan-national congress is to be a general assembly speaking for the whole nation.

The pan-national congress will be attended by representatives of all political parties and public organizations in the north and south, the president of the Democratic Republican Party included, and patriotic figures of various circles in south Korea and representatives of organizations of compatriots and individual personages abroad.

This is a new approach to a realistic dialogue and negotiation.

The reunification issue is essentially that of restoring national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale and making Korea a country for the Koreans.

The cause of reunifying the country is that of reuniting the split nation. Every Korean has a vital stake in the solution of the reunification question. It is an undertaking for the interests of the entire Korean people and work related to the destiny of the Korean nation.

Therefore, this matter should not be dictated by any groupings or authorities, nor can it be settled by a few people.

It is the nation-wide work that can be successfully carried out only when the whole nation has the same will and is united.

National sovereignty is the fundamental principle of reunification. From this viewpoint, the wisdom and strength of the whole nation should be mobilized.

The proposed pan-national congress makes dialogue and cooperation be held on wide-ranging domain not to be handled by only the north-south authorities, specific partisan or vested interests.

Many difficulties and complicated matters lie ahead on the way to reunification.

For more than 30 years, north and south Korea have followed different course in ideas, ideals and social systems. There are great misunderstanding and distrust between north and south Korea.

For the sake of the country's reunification, the following problems should be settled on the basis of the desire for great national unity: realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange in all fields, political, economic, cultural, and military, including the completely opening of society, and free activities of political parties throughout the north and south; and all the other problems arising in the solution of the reunification problem.

These important issues can be solved onl through the formati n of the most authoritative and wide-ranged dialogue and negotiation, representing the general will of the whole nation.

It is necessary to achieve collaboration between the two sides. North and south Korea should not be pitted against each other.

The proposal for the convocation of a pan-national congress is beneficial to both sides.

This is an urgent demand whose realization brooks not a moment's delay and the most democratic and realistic way for dialogue and negotiation because of the essence and character of the reunification question and also from the standpoint of the immediate task of reunification.

Today, political parties and public organizations and personages of all circles in the north and south, even organizations of compatriots abroad and their representatives, call for a conference to be participated in by representatives of broad sections of people and for a frank, wide-ranged negotiation to accomplish the cause of reunification at the earliest date.

Pyongyang came out in its Jan. 23 statement with a proposal to convene such a congress in Pyongyang or Seoul early in September this year and for successful preparations for the congress, to hold a bilateral or multilateral preliminary meeting of working level representatives of all political parties and organizations at home and abroad in Pyongyang early in June.

The Korean people have historic experience in this: in 1948, the representatives of political parties and public organizations in the north and south sat together in one place and jointly discussed important measures for national salvation to deliver the country from the crisis of division, transcending differences of political views and religious beliefs.

In order to discuss technical matters for the convocation of the pan-national congress, the DPRK Fatherland Front on Feb. 5 proposed to form a preparatory committee for national reunification, stressing that the convocation of a pan-Korean congress is urgently needed.

The existing north-south coordination commission has lost its raison d'etre because of its inherent limitations and because it has produced no desired result.

The commission is not expected to function now as well as it did at first and is incapable of dealing with the paramount national issue.

If all groupings and personages of various circles take a sincere patriotic stand for the solution of the reunification matter on the basis of one idea, the common national idea, there is no reason why they should sit together for such a historic meeting as the proposed all-nation congress.

(Concluded)

World Press Calls for Immediate Stop to "Team Spirit"

Tass

Tass Feb. 27 published an article headlined "To Aggravate Situation" denouncing the United States and south Korea for planning to hold the biggest joint military exercise.

Washington and Seoul are finalizing preparation for the holding of the biggest 17-day joint military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit '79" which are to begin in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula on March 1. The Japanese press describes the holding of the exercises as an action aimed at aggravating the situation not only in Korea but in the whole of Asia as well.

Observers pay attention first of all to the unprecedented scope of the exercises which are to be held for the fourth time since 1976. The exercises are to involve 168,000 officers and men of the USA and south Korean armed forces—72,000 more than similar exercises last year. The newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" points out that this fact indicates that the Pentagon does not intend to curtail its military activity in south Korea, as had been promised by U.S. President Carter during the presidential elections, but on the contrary is seeking to increase its activity in the area.

The newspaper points out that it is not by chance that the holding of the exercises is timed for the moment of resumption of talks between the DPRK and the Seoul regime on questions of reunification of Korea. The second stage of the talks is scheduled for March 7.

Danish Papers

The newspaper "Socialistisk Dagblad" Feb. 25 carried a commentary captioned "Grave Challenge to Dialogue."

It said:

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must call off the war exercise at once and stop encouraging the south Korean authorities.

The south Korean authorities must give up their manoeuvres to deceive the world people and show sincerity at the dialogue and put an immediate end to their splittist and war provocation manoeuvres, the paper stressed.

It stated that the success of the dialogue and collaboration is dependent entirely on the south Korean side.

That day other Danish papers "Information" and "Berlingske Tidende" printed commentaries flaying the biggest joint military exercise of the United States and south Korea.

Japan's National Dailies Editorialize Maneuvers

Asahi Shimbun, Feb. 26 (Gist)

The United States and south Korea will hold a large-scale joint military exercise called "Team Spirit '79" from March 1 to March 17 in south Korea.

The decision to hold a joint military exercise was made at a meeting of the U.S.-South Korea Security Council last year.

But after the decision, a north-south dialogue for independent and peaceful reunification began. Everybody felt that it was strange that the U.S. and south Korea are going to conduct a joint military exercise on the assumption on an armed conflict, while diplomatic efforts for rapprochement were made.

Prior to the second talk, sports officials of north and south Korea are to meet at Panmunjom on Feb. 27 to discuss a proposal of the north side to form a single all-Korea team to participate in the World Table Tennis Championships.

Now it is a very important time for north and south Korea to create an atmosphere for reunification.

The exercise will take place far from the demilitarized zone in the southern part of south Korea. But this does not change the military and political meaning which the exercise has.

North Korea calle Team Spirit an "outrageous challenge to the cause of peace and reunification," and called on south Korea to unconditionally discontinue all military exercises as from zero hours March 1.

The U.S.-south Korea military exercise called Team Spirit is the fourth in a series since 1976. The number of soldiers mobilized in the exercises have been increased each year. This time, the total number is to be 168,000, or 70,000 more than the number mobilized in the last exercise. It will be the biggest-scale military exercise in south Korea. The U.S. armymen to participate in it, will be 56,000, the ROK armymen 112,000, up 25,000 and 47,000, respectively.

The promotion of dialogue based on a formula, equilibriam of military strength, to the contrary will hold in check the recent trend for peace, at a time when north and south Korea at long last began to hold a dialogue.

The tension is growing in Asia with the start of a new conflict in Indochina, the influence of a large-scale U.S. military exercise is great not only on the Korean Peninsula but on the rest of the world.

Yomiuri Shimbun, Mar. 1 (Gist)

At this very juncture, an atmosphere for independent talks between north and south Korea is prevalent. In February, a meeting of representatives of north and south and a meeting to discuss the formation of a north-south combined ping-pong team were held. At a time when moves for relaxation of tensions are being strengthened, is there any necessity at all to hold a military exercise to run counter to the moves? We cannot but doubt it.

Denouncing this exercise as an "outrageous challenge to the cause of peace and reunification", Pyongyang once again called for an end to any hostile military action and military exercise.

Isn't the Carter administration attaching too much importance to the military aspects in rectifying its Korea policy?

Carter's policy for the withdrawal of US ground troops from south Korea was meaningful as a step toward promoting the relaxation of tensions in Northeast Asia. So, it is a matter for regret that it has become a policy with strong military connotations. President Carter tends to compromise too much with the conservative mood and pressure from the hawkish elements at home.

A new opportunity for a north-south dialogue has appeared in the wake of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace treaty and the normalization of Sino-American diplomatic relations. The big powers and the neighbouring countries of Korea should not attach undue importance to the military balance, but give priority to creating conditions favourable for north-south talks by promoting the relaxation of tensions.

In this respect, Foreign Minister Sonoda was right when he said in the Diet that he hoped that the US-south Korea militar exercise will not obstruct the north-south dialogue and that he would try to broaden contacts with Pyongyang in future.

Foreign Minister Expresses Regret

It is regrettable to hold such a military exercise (as called "Team Spirit '79") at the time when an effort is being made to ease the tension (on the Korean Peninsula).

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda said this on Feb. 27 at a sub-committee of the House of Representatives budget committee, answering the interpellation by Socialist Dietman Nosaka concerning the 17-day south Korea-US joint maneuvers, the largest of its kind, starting from Mar. 1.

In his interpellation, the Socialist said that the joint maneuvers run counter to the thaw on the Korean Peninsula marked by the resumed north-south dialogue.

Sonoda also revealed that the government would not spare its efforts to have a talk with Pyongyang.

Photo shows a Lance surface-to-surface missile seen in last year's "Team Spirit '78". One Lance battalion is also participating in this year's "Team Spirit '79" from the US mainland. The long-range surface-to surface missile is capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads.

S. Korean Zaibatsu "Ryulsan" Goes Bankrupt

According to a south Korean paper, a newly emerging south Korean business group "Ryulsan" virtually went bankrupt, being indebted to the amount of 120 billion *won* (484 *won* accounts for one US dollar), as it was placed under a control of banks on Feb. 20. The biggest case of bankruptcy in south Korea came in the wake of a series of bankruptcy—among them were other business groups "Jese" and "Won." The case of "Ryulsan" is more serious in its scale larger than the preceding cases. An economic observer pointed out that the ensuing abnkruptcies of business groups are due to a "favoured government financing policy" extremely inclined to big business under the slogan of the "establishment of a state on the basis of export." The latest case would cause wide controversy in political and economic circles, he added.

The "Ryulsan group" as the "most successful case" was once said to have set an example to be followed by others.

The newcomer to south Korea's business establishment is composed of 13 subsidized companies, with the "Ryulsan enterprise" as a center, covering confectionery, tourism, construction, electrics, machinery and so on. In its heyday, the "Ryulsan group" boasted that it would become south Korea's "Mitsubishi." For three years after the "Ryulsan enterprise" was set up as a trading corporation with only five million *won* capital in June, 1975, the "Ryulsan group" has been ranked among top business groups of south Korea.

A key to the "success" is found in the fact that the business group has fully enjoyed a privilege of export financing, which is provided by the "government" with low interests, availing itself of a "government policy on export promotion." "Ryulsan group's" properties assessed as of the end of 1977 amounted to 32.5 billion *won* as a whole. Of the sum, its own capital accounted for only 1.2 billion *won*. The other 31.3 billion *won* was totally loan, mainly consisting of short-term flowing money. In other words, Ryulsan is indebted as much as 26 times as against its own capital.

In addition, south Korean construction companies' "boom" in Mideast countries enlarged Ryulsan. But, its rapid expansion was a result that it annexed at random various firms on the verge of bankruptcy, almost by borrowing a huge amount of loans.

Because of such an out-of-balance way of management, last year the "Ryulsan group" was critically drawn into global recession, particularly in export and construction in the Middle East, which constitute the mainstay of the group. This caused Ryulsan to suffer from the serious shortage of business funds. As a result, the business group issued bills due to be dishonoured last September.

In an effort to relieve the critical Ryulsan from bankruptcy, a financial group headed by Seoul Trust Bank gave an emergent financing of 7 billion *won* to the group. This enabled it barely to evade dishonour.

Despite such emergency measures, the "Ryulsan Shipping Company," a key component of the business group, at last issued bills dishonoured to the tune of 38 million *won* in the end of January this year. In this wake, another related company "Ryulsan Construction" issued bills due to be dishonoured on Feb. 7.

Consequently, the "Ryulsan group" was completely placed under bank control.

The debts owed by Ryulsan to banks amount to 33 billion *won* of export financing and 27 billion *won* of general loan, plus 60 billion *won* of payment guaranty, subsequently totaling to 120 billion *won*.

The case of "Ryulsan group" is not a mere exception. South Korea's business groups have similarly expanded during a short period, depending on huge loans provided by the "government" as "favoured financing." As omynous symptoms are appearing before south Korea's "export" and "high economic growth" so far much promoted by the "government," bankruptcy is increasingly taking place even in big businesses.

Reporting the Ryulsan case, the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo", Feb. 22, said that this case well shows the reality of those enterprises which all of a sudden became a big business, relying on loan, and that it is a good lesson indicating a product of ambition and privilege.

The opposition "New Democratic Party" in a statement said that the bankruptcy of the "Ryulsan group" is merely a corner of iceberg, with the truth of "government"-financing policy yet to be uncovered to the thorough. And it added that the "government" should be held responsible for the consequence of its reckless financial support policy.

Criticism of Carter; Message to Americans from S. Korea

"When it serves US 'national interest' he (Jimmy Carter) will use 'human rights' as a weapon to do so, and when it does not serve US 'national interest' he will lie, rationalize, distort facts, ignore realities, etc. etc. for what an uncountable number of businessmen and generals will assure him is 'for the good of the nation'".

Thus criticizing Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, some south Korean democratic leaders sent a letter to the American people on December 3, last year to "clarify the role of Jimmy Carter and his administration in world affairs, not as an upholder of human rights and morality in foreign policy, but quite frankly the opposite, a leading enemy of human rights and one of the most immoral liars in recent history."

Follow excerpts of the letter titled "A Criticism of Jimmy Carter and a Message to the American People from South Korea."

☆ ☆

Outright Enemy of Human Rights

If the so-called Carter Human Rights Policy were not so blatantly two-faced and hypocritical it would be much easier to provide some kind of constructive criticism, with the intention perhaps, of suggesting a different direction or attitude here sand there. The fact is, however, that Carter's human rights policy is *so* elf-interested and *so* hypocritical, and *so far* from a "moral approach to foreign policy" that Carter can no longer be criticized as a good intentioned but somewhat misguided champion of human rights, but rather, he must be clearly identified and criticized as an outright enemy of human rights, if human rights, the word or the movement, are to retain any degree of credibility at all. This criticism of US President Jimmy Carter originates from south Korea and has been inspired by the opinion of a wide variety of south Korean dissidents, and so it will attempt to expose Mr. Carter's "real policies" both in the specific context of Korea and also in the general world context. It is firmly requested that this analysis of the situation be read widely and sincerely by all people who believe that "real" human rights is a worthy concern and that only when there is a "truly" moral approach to international relations, will the world experience peace.

Present Struggle for Democracy

In 1976, when Jimmy Cater ran for the presidency, many Koreans had some hope in him, with his talk about human rights and a "moral approach to foreign policy." It didn't take long however before the expectations of Carter started to be shattered, as the US continued to carry out its "immoral" foreign policy toward Korea as usual. Two years have passed now, and still Carter has not made any sign of speaking out about the human rights situation in Korea. He has made an awful lot of noise about the trials of a couple of dissidents in th Soviet Union, but he hasn't said a word about the uncountable number of such trials that go on in Seoul every week.

But on top of not showing any concern about the violation of human rights in Korea, the Carter administration has slowly gained the courage to show almost open approval of the Park dictatorship. On July 17th, 1978, the State Department committed an unexcusable offense to the Korean people's struggle for democracy when it sent a letter of congratulations to Park Chung Hee on his "reelection" as President. Needless to say, he had been elected with 99.9% of the vote, which the Yushin system virtually assures. There is a never ending stream of Carter's "representatives" who show up in Seoul talking about the "US defense commitment to Korea" while waving arms contracts around. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown hand-carried a personal letter from Carter to Park, took part in ceremonies initiating the so-called "joint command", and posed for lots of nice pictures with the dictator. And at long last, Jimmy Carter himself seems to have decided to make the short hop from Tokyo to Seoul and shake hands, smile for some pretty pictures with the dictator in April or May of 1979. Clear and outspoken action must be taken to oppose this meeting, demonstrating the fact that it represents neither the true will of the Korean people, *nor* of the American people.

Dissident Leaders' Meeting with Carter's Representatives

A couple of weeks ago, on November 15th, 1978, a number of outspoken dissidents were invited to the American Embassy to have a meeting with Ambassador William Gleysteen, Jr., the head of the political analysis department of the embassy and a representative from the Korea desk in the State Department visiting from Washington (hereafter referred to as "Carter's representatives"). Those invited to the meeting included Reverend Mun Dong Whan (also known as Steve Moon), Mrs. Lee Woo Jong, ex-Professor Han Wan Sang, Dr. Kim Yong ok and Mrs. Lee Tae Yong, (hereafter referred to as "the group"), all of whom are outspoken and deeply involved in the movement for the restoration of Democracy. The stated purpose of the meeting was for Carter's representatives to hear about the "situation of the Korean people". At first the human rights situation was described and then one of the group asked why the US supports a blatant warmonger like Park. One of Carter's representatives asked what evidence there is of Park being a warmonger. The fact being more than obvious to any Korean, Park's having attempted to build a nuclear bomb was given as an example. Carter's representative responded that that was irrelevant.

The groun was then asked what the goal of Korean dissidents is and what goal is realistically possible. This uestion was perceived as a round about way of saying, "Carter is coming to meet Park, so what do you want?" The answer was blunt. "We are not striving for the release of political prisoners or the lifting of emergency decrees, but quite simply the resignation of Park and the establishment of true democracy in Korea." Carter's three representatives were noticeably confused at this point and one of them responded that "we are not interested in the political situation, only the human rights situation". This met with the response that "we don't want US help in our strugele, we just want you to remain neutral in the internal politics of Korea." The representatives were noticeably uncomfortable about the opinions being expressed and giving the excuse that they were "very busy", said that they had to leave. One of the group became very angry at this and said in a loud voice that "US policy to Korea is wrong" and that if the Carter administration's attitude toward Korean dissidents is like this, the US can be assured of an anti-American swing in the movement. Thus the meeting ended. (Another such group was invited the following week.)

Conscious, Calculated, Cynical Double Standard

The general impression of those invited was that the way the "US officials" listened was insincere and this generally caused deep anger. The meetings reeked of a "what do you want?" atmosphere, and one of the representatives even acted "openly disinterested" in the whole meeting. Let's compare this to the Carter administration's attitude towards dissidents in the Soviet Union: The president himself writes letters to them, the Congress passes motions in support of them, they get their pictures on the cover of Time and Newsweek, trade is cut off and treaties are threatened on their behalf, etc, etc. But in Seoul they are let in through the back door and asked what it will take to keep them quiet. To say that there is a double standard in effect would be like saying that it's "chilly" at the North Pole. It is a conscious, calculated and cynical double standard. But what is even more shocking than the Carter administration's acting in this way, is that people take it for granted and don't expect anything different. Exactly what kind of animal are we facing here?

Let's discuss the problem in terms of "symptoms" and "disease". A double standard and indifference to human rights where it doesn't serve US "interest" is just a symptom. The disease itself is that the US military-industrial complex has a great deal of econmic and political power and it wants to have *more* power, *bigger* profits, greater influence, etc etc. This military-industrial complex has a great deal of influence (if not outright control) over "well-spoken, smily faced politicians" like Jimmy Carter. It is necessary for "well-spoken, smily faced politicians" like Carter to talk about things like "human rights" in order to gain popular support and then he has to juggle with America's "national interest" (i.e. what the military-industrial complex tells him to do) and with his image as a "humanitarian" (both to the American public and to international opinion.)

It becomes much easier to juggle these contradictory elements when all countries that are openly critical of US foreign policy are defined as "enemies" and the opinions of people in the US's so-called "allies" are squelched by dictators. The US likes to characterize all communist and socialist countries as being "totalitarian", "undemocratic", and "denying human rights" (indeed it almost *defines* them as such.) The idea of a "crusade for freedom" is thus produced as the justification for greater arms production and sales. The fact is however that US arms sales are largely to dictators who are euphemistically defined as "allies", and these dictators without fail use the weapons to suppress their own people. (Tear gas and riot equipment can be used for little else.)

Jimmy Carter's contradiction is that he danced into this arena spouting out extremely idealistic slogans about human rights, and a lot of people believed that he was referring to human rights not as a "weapon" to use against "enemies" but rather as a "principle" to be used in guiding affairs with so-called "allies". The fact is, however, that such a definition of human rights has not materialized, and it is reasonable to assume that it won't. Carter's great act of magic is that he has managed to throw "human rights" and "national interest" into the same sentence and make them sound compatible. That is only possible if the definition of one or the other is quite warped. In fact, the definition of both are warped. "National interest" means "the interest of multinational corporations and arms manufacturers" and "human rights" means an ideological weapon to be used in advancing the "national interest'." In other words, Jimmy Carter is a liar, and it must be admitted a liar of huge proportions. He operates on the old principle that "it is easier to make people believe a BIG lie than a small one." This is not to attack Jimmy Carter personally, but rather just to point out the requirements of his job.

Given this basic "disease" it becomes much easier to predict what "symptoms" Mr. Carter will demonstrate in almost every case concerning human rights in the future. When it serves US "national interest" he will use "human rights" as a weapon to do so, and when it does not serve US "national interest" he will lie, rationalize, distort facts, ignore realities, etc. etc., for what an uncountable number of businessmen and generals will assure him is "for the good of the nation." This is both the way Mr. Carter has acted up until now and it is also the way he will act in the future. It is also the exact opposite of what he has proposed to do, i.e. bring a "moral approach to foreign policy" and introduce human rights as an active principle in government decision-making. There has not been *one grain* of morality in Carter's foreign policy. A moral policy implies doing what is "right and just" at all times and being willing to make a "sacrifice" when the principles of one's morality come into conflict with one's self-interest.

In fact, the Carter administration has done just the opposite and has pursued a "real policy" which represents power politics at its worst. There is nothing whatsoever moral about criticizing and threatening your "enemies" while flattering yourself and ignoring the misdeeds of your "allies". It may be hard for people who believe in (real)human rights and have supported Carter to swallow this analysis of his activities, but those people must look at the *facts*, not listen to Mr. Carter's pretty words, and realize that his greatest achievement has been making people believe "the BIG lie". (In a speech at Notre Dame University on May 22nd, 1977, Mr. Carter himself acknowledged that, "It is a mistake to underestimate the power of words.") The task at hand beyond realizing and understanding these realities is to make the American people realize that what Carter and big business define as "American national interest" is by no means the real long term interest of the "people" of the United States. Only if the American people's goal is to be hated and distrusted around the world can they say that the US government and US big busines are representin their "national interest". In very basic terms, the American people need to be asked this question: "If what is now defined as American 'national interest' conflicts with human rights, then exactly what kind of interest is it?"

U.S. Acts against People's Will, Supports Dictators

Korea is a good example of the failure of US foreign policy. The US concentrates on good relations between governments and completely ignores having good relations with the *people* of any country. Hence, the US doesn't have the slightest idea what the people of Korea really think. (One of the things that really angered the group invited to the embassy was being told by one of Carter's representatives that their views represented those of a "minority.") And, hence, it is impossible for the US to have good relations with the people of Korea. It is a vicious circle.

A good example is the issue of US troops in Korea. The Carter administration talks alternately about "defending the Korean people" and "defending US interest" depending on who the audience is. Surely Mr. Carter must be smart enough to realize that given the circumstances, the two are mutually exclusive. US troops stationed in Korea is the basic violation of the Korean people's human rights from which all others stem. Does the US think the Korean people don't know this fact? But, of course, the US had no idea of what the Korean people think, and it is much too late to start finding out. Any Korean who openly advocates the withdrawal of US troops will be accused as a "communist" and imprisoned, probably to be tortured with US made torture equipment. (People imprisoned under the Anti-Communist Law, National Security Law and Public Security Law, for some strange reason never find their way onto the list of so-called "political prisoners.")

The US is caught in a vicious circle of makin friends with the "bad guys" all over the world, not caring what people think or desire, acting against the people's will and supporting dictators who act against the people's will, putting itself in a position where it couldn't find out what the people think even if it wanted to, and then acting surprised at the existence of anti-American feelings. Amidst this vicious circle, US leaders attempt to remain sane and so make a never-ending stream of hypocritical pronouncements and contradictory statements. To document or point out all of these is pointless, but some of the bigger ones are quite unbelievable. How the US can criticize the presence of 37,000 Cuban troops in Africa, when in East Asia alone the US stations 41,000 troops in Korea, 45,000 troops in Japan, 35,000 troops in the Philippines, not to mention several thousand in Micronesia and Taiwan, is truly amazing. Mr. Carter talks about human freedom and justice and rights and morality, and gives a big smile for the cameras, and then sends some more teargas to another dictator.

Recently Mr. Carter sent a handwritten complaint to his security advisors saying he was "dissatisfied with the quality of political intelligence" and called for better collection and analysis of political developments abroad. The New York Times added, "The Iran episode is described, however, as only the most recent of several cases in which the White House has questioned CIA performance." At the same time, the November 27th issue of Time reported that, "The Shah is hopeful that new riot equipment being flown in from the United States will make it easier to break up street demonstrations without bloodshed." Doesn't Mr. Carter thin he is acting contradictorily? Doesn't he think he's making unfair demands on the CIA? When he gives $250 million worth of tear gas and riot equipment to the brutal dictator of a country, so that he can suppress his own people, how does Mr. Carter expect *ANY* American, let alone the American secret police, to find out what the people of that country are thinking or planning.

When the US parades itself around the world as an inhuman arms merchant supporting the suppression of people's movements for democracy, what is to be expected? When US officials treat the "true representatives of the people" like beggars, and try to give them a token bribe to keep quiet, what does Mr. Carter expect the people of the world to think about the US, and how can he expect even his secret police to be able to gather accurate information? But then Mr. Carter makes the most unbelievable statement of all: he declares that the US is opposed to any "foreign interference in Iran." Is it possible, Mr. Carter, by any stretch of the imagination whatsoever, to believe that providing $250 million worth of "emergency" teargas and riot equipment to the *anti-democratic* side of an internal political struggle can be interpreted as non-interference"? (Were the US to intervene on the side of the people, an event which is almost impossible to imagine and if it ever happened would necessarily be viewed with great suspicion, then we *might* be able to interpret such an action as "non-interference.")

• • •

This is a so-called "election year" in Korea in which the president has already been elected with 99.9% of the vote and the ruling party is given the difficult task of having to win one third of the vote in order to have a two thirds majority in the National Assembly. (77 members of the National Assembly are appointed by the president, and two representatives are elected from each of 77 districts: it is necessary to win about 1/3 of the vote in any district in order to be one of the two elected.) We can easily predict that around the December 27th inauguration of the "president," that there will be a "sweeping amnesty" for those prisoners who have "shown repentance" and have "proved able to enter the ranks of the national consensus." We can also imagine a large release of prisoners before Carter's visit, but they will only be picked up again after he is gone. Although it is valuable and important to support the release of the political prisoners, it is more important and more necessary to support the Korean people's struggle for democracy, which will be a never ending source of prisoners until its goals are achieved.

The purpose of this writing is to try and clarify the role of Jimmy Carter and his administration in world affairs, not as an upholder of human rights and morality in foreign policy, but quite frankly the opposite, a leading enemy of human rights and one of the most immoral liars in recent history. The actions which need to be taken inside the United States are many. The goal is not only to clarify, criticize and educate people about what is happening, but more importantly to change it. Of immediate significance to the Korean people is the fact that Jimmy Carter now plans to come to Korea and to show his support for the dictator that they are struggling against. The American people must show their disapproval of this act, write letters, talk to friends, organize demonstrations, and show their support for the struggle which will occur in Korea itself to oppose Carter's visit. If such a show of solidarity and exposure of the "real Carter" is going to be successful, then it must begin to be organized as soon as possible. The Korean people call upon the American people to do so now, for the establishment of a true solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for democracy.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Korean Circus

Korean people boast of a long history of five thousand years and a brilliant culture and have the tradition of fine and graceful national circus.

Before the country's liberation, however, the national circus of Korea was totally trampled under foot and failed to develop under the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy of obliterating national culture.

It was only in the era of the Workers' Party that the national circus of Korea could come into full bloom.

The Pyongyang Circus Company (the National Circus Company at that time) was formed in June 1952, when the whole nation was waging the bloody life-and-death struggle against the US imperialist aggressors. And then, a modern circus theatre was built in 1957.

Today, the Korean circus has developed into a revolutionary socialist national one for the people, national in form and socialist in content.

All acts of Korean circus—aerial acrobatics, gymnastic feats, balancing, jugglery, animal feats, skits between acts and others—are noble in their content and highly cultural and suit the aesthetic sense of the Korean people. So they are greatly helpful to the Korean working people in their physical and cultural training.

The people like best national circus acts which are based on the fine tradition of the Korean national circus and are developed to suit the aesthetic sense of the Korean people building socialism.

In "Ropedancing" an acrobat in smart national costumes performs his feats, skilfully controlling his body, on a rope high in the air with the beautiful scenery of Mt. Kumgang appearing on the stage background. This acrobatic act liked long by the Korean people moves the spectators to admiration and excites their national sentiments and merriment.

Besides the national acrobatic acts Korean acrobats produced and stage a great number of new works which reflect the proud reality of today.

"Crane Assemblers," "Machine Assembler," "Gay Electrician" and "Spinners" vividly depict the fruitful working life of the Korean people building socialism, and "Cheerful Army Cooks" and "Guard of the Sea" show the spirit and optimism of the People's Armymen of Korea reliably defending the fatherland.

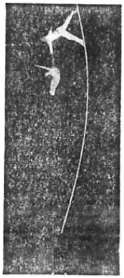
"Brave Bluejackets" shows the manly and militant features of navymen. Acrobats perform various feats, going up and down a pole erected like a mast of a warship against a beautiful seascape "Swimming" shows women swimming in the sea with soft graceful movements. These excellent works suit the sentiments of the working people of Korea.

Besides, jugglery showing the wisdom and cleverness and optimism of the Korean people, animal feats and skits between acts have risen to new heights.

In the course of the brilliant blossom and development of the Korean circus, acrobats have become People's Actors or Actresses and Merited Actors or Actresses and promising acrobats loved by the people.

Korean acrobats have made performance tours of many countries.

For its high ideological content and artistry the Pyongyang circus troupe's performace was highly acclaimed everywhere it went.



Shoulder Feats

Ropedancing

Korean Painting

"Ploughing" (left), "Weeding" (right)

(Anonymous, 18th century)

These pictures are two of the eight parts of the folding screen "Kyongjikdo". The folding screen has eight showing scenes of ploughing, weeding, gardening, flax weaving, hunting, fishing, picnic and market place. Each picture portrays impressive scenes reflecting social inequality.

The painter clearly shows in these pictures contrasts between the life of rich land lords and the propertied class and the life of poor farmers who were oppressed harshly in the feudal society.

S. Korean Girl's Tragedy in W. Germany

(Continued from the previous issue)

Two Sisters Crying

Constitutionally weak Yong Ok was ill in bed after she had worked a few days, subjected to unbearably hard work and maltreatment.

The hospital officers called down and whipped Yong Ok who was suffering from illness, saying that she pretended illness. In addition, she was given a stimulant injection, not a restorative one, when she went to her office.

A stimulant is similar to a narcotic, and excites a person to work beyond his power.

This narcotic completely destroyed the health of 20% of the south Korean girls who had been sent to West Germany.

Yong Ok worked frantically when she was injected with a stimulant, but she became enervated and felt unbearably languid when the efficacy of the stimulant was gone. In this way, doctors gave shots to her several times a day each time when its efficacy was lost.

The low-minded lechers also gave drug injections to Yong Ok in order to take her to a bar when she had no strength to walk.

One evening, when Yong Suk was on the way to her dormitory, she saw Yong Ok with drunk men in front of a cabaret.

Yong Ok, under the influence of a stimulant and wine, was surprised to see Yong Suk.

"Hi, Yong Ok"

"What's happened?"

Yong Ok said, crying: "Sister, I beg your pardon...."

"What does this mean? What made you such a dirty girl?"

"Sister, the doctors of my hospital gave me drug injections....."

"What, they gave you a stimulant injection?...."

"I cannot live without drug."

"If you cannot live without a stimulant, you had better die. Why did you have a stimulant injection? Yong Ok, let's die together! You and I had better die together."

"Sister, forgive me. I won't have a drug injection."

The tragedy of south Korean nurses in West Germany is shown clearly in the plight of these two sisters, Yong Suk and Yong Ok, who threw themselves into each other's arms and wept in sorrow at night in an alien land.

Appalling Murder

Looking back upon the past, Yong Suk knew that she had been put to hard work and maltreatment and had no opportunity to earn money in West Germany.

Why had they to be subjected to humiliation?

Yong Suk went to the south Korean "embassy" in Bonn, the West German authorities, and the committee for protection of human rights, and strongly demanded that a decent living be ensured for south Korean nurses in West Germany and that West German hospital officers be prevented from forcing south Korean girls to work like animals by giving them stimulant injections.

A West German newspaper carried a story of the brutality of hospital officers, on the basis of a protest which Yong Ok lodged against West German hospitals with the committee for protection of human rights in Dusseldorf. People were informed of the plight of south Korean nurses in West Germany.

The south Korean "embassy" and West German hospital officers were put into a tight corner as the people at large and noted personages demanded a total investigation into the brutalities committed by hospital officers.

A secret meeting was held to hush up their irregularities at the south Korean "embassy", where discussions were held on how to force Yong Suk into silence or how to kill her in case that she didn't follow their advice.

"You, Revive My Sister"

Yong Suk was tricked into a tragic death.

Yong Suk was spirited away to a multistory apartment house by two ruffians who made an abrupt appearance from a car.

They threatened her in the multistory apartment house which was later found to be a secret place of KCIA agents in West German, saying, "Do you know what is done here? Your life is in our hands. We will let you live if you obey us."

Yong Suk replied to the agents: "What do you want me to do?"

"I disclosed your irregularities by myself at the committee for protection of human rights. The question is whether you promise not to trick south Korean girls into hard work abroad."

"I can not do such things as you do as long as I live."

They used "magic lantern torture," "electric torture" and "sexual torture" on Yong Suk who turned down their request. She met with a tragic death by their barbarous tortures.

After their hair-raising tortures, the hangmen threw her down from the window of their room on the fourth floor in order to make it appear as if she had leaped to her death.

Yong Suk, sold off to West German, hoped that she would earn money enough to look after her mother suffering from illness and to help her sister with her school expenses in order to lead a happy life with her mother and her sister in south Korea. Her hope, however, was not realized when she was cruelly killed by the south Korean authorities.

Yong Ok who was told of the death of her sister, rushed to where her dead body lay and crouched there.

"Sister, I am here. Yong Ok is here. Open your eyes. Open your eyes once more. Your death leave me alone. What shall I do in the future?"

Yong Ok denounced the south Korean "embassy" agents present there, saying "You, revive my sister," because she knew who killed her sister.

What vicious hooligans they are! The south Korean authorities, trading away abroad south Korean compatriots under the signboard of "manpower export," did not listen to their pleas for their right to existence and went so far as to murder them. How can these atrocities be tolerated today in the 20th century?

More and more West German people are accusing the south Korean autorities of killing a south Korean nurses who had been subjected to hard work.

(Concluded)

Korean Girl Comes 3rd Place

Kim Myo Sil, a Korean resident in Japan, got the third place in the Figure Skating International Championships of Youth and Children of Socialist Countries held from February 21 to 28 in Romania. She performed to the tune of "Azaleas of Fatherland" as a representative of the DPRK.

She is also expected to attend the World Figure Skating Championships scheduled between March 13 and 18 in Austria.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

Feb. 9

* Sim Jae Du, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Cape Verde, presented his credentials to Aristides Pereira, President of Cape Verde.

Feb. 16

* Sports competitions for "Paekdusan Prise" were held between Feb. 16 and 25.

The competitions were participated in by the February 8 sports team, Amnokgang sports team and various other sports teams and provincial sports teams.

The competitions were held in Pyongyang and local areas in various events including basketball, volleyball, table-tennis, boxing, werstling, shooting and swimming.

Twenty participants broke national records in weightlifting, shooting and swimming.

Feb. 18

* Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia, met Ryu Man Bok, DPRK ambassador to Gambia.

Feb. 21

* Kye Jang Hwan, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Malta, presented his credentials to Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta.

Feb. 24

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Gwan Sop left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Scandinavian countries.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop left Pyongyang by plane to attend the third national congress of the Socialist Party of Portugal.
* An agreement on cooperation in telecasting between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Hungarian Television was signed in Budapest.

Feb. 26

* A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Caplar Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A party workers' delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Jozef Trzcinski, Deputy Director of the Cultural Department of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Feb. 27

* A delegation of the academy of sciences of the DPRK headed by Sin Mun Gyu left Pyongyang by plane for the German Democratic Republic.
* A delegation of the National Council of Women of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Maria Bobu, its Vice-Chairman, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Feb. 28

* A delegation of the Democratic Women's Union of the DPRK headed by Kang Jom Suk and a delegation of the Korean Students Committee left Pyongyang by air for Iraq to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the General Union of Iraqi Women and the 11th congress of the National Union of Iraqi Students.

(KCNA)

Brief Korean History (4)

Society of Slave-Owning States and Its Political Changes

Development of Slavery

In ancient slave-owning states, the slavery system developed more and more due to ceaseless wars of conquest and the fall of the freemen.

The law of ancient states was the weapons of slave-owners for maintaining the system of slavery.

The "eight-point law for crime prevention" was in force in Kochoson. The law was aimed at repressing slaves and freemen. Today only three of the articles are known. They are:

1)Anyone who committed murder shall be put to death.

2)Anyone who injured someone shall compensate it with grain.

3) Anyone who stole someone's property, shall be a slave of the victim. If he does not want to become his slave, he shall pay 500,000 strings of cash.

As in Kochoson there was a written law to protect the interests of slave-owners. This law provided that anyone who killed others shall be sentenced to death and his family members be made slaves and that anyone who stole the property of others shall pay 12 times as much in compensation. The article stipulating that a criminal's family members should become slaves, reflected the slave-owner's desire to get as many slaves as possible.

The law of Chinguk was also a severe one aimed at strengthening the system of slavery.

Ancient slave-owning states developed further with the use of ironware. It seems that ironware spread gradually from the 7th-5th centuries B.C. The remains uncovered at Pomuigusok (Tiger Vally) in Musan county (Musan county belongs to Chongjin today) are considered to be of the iron culture which probably flourished in the 7th-5th centuries B.C.

Farming implements, tools and weapons of iron were found in large quantities , in Kochoson's remains of the 3rd-2nd centuries B.C.

Ironware was also discovered from the remains of houses, not from tombs. This fact shows that ironware was in general use as tools of production instead of bronze.

The use of iron tools created conditions for the growth of production in various domains including agriculture and handicraft. Bronze-processing techniques became diversified. Horse-trappings, palanquin-furniture, various kinds of decorations and mirrors were made in large quantities. In the area south of the Chongchon River, narrow bronze swords were discovered in large quantities.

Handicraft took a new step forward. Sericulture and production of silk textiles were prosperous. In particular, the silk of Chinguk was well-known.

In Puyo, high-quality leather shoes and woolen textiles were produced and exported. Ceramics rapidly developed in quality and quantity with the introduction of closed kilns and potters' wheels.

The production of roof tiles started in Kochoson. The development of hadicraft increased commerce with China and other foreign countries. Knife coins made of metal were used by merchants in those days.

Political Changes of Ancient States

The growth of production and slavery system made contradictions in ancient states come to the fore and created a complex political situation.

Royal prerogatives became weakened due to disputes among aristocrats who had gained power and to the continued resistance and uprisings of slaves and freemen.

In 194 B.C. an aristocrat called Man drove out King Chun by carrying out a coup d'etat and he himself became king. In 128 B.C. an influential local aristocrat rose in arms against Man's dynasty. Just around that time, more precisely in 109 B.C., the Han aggressors of 50,000 men made armed incursions into Kochoson. But they were defeated by its soldiers and people in the western border area. The enemy's naval force, 7,000-men strong, also met the same fate. This enabled them to defend their capital. When facing a reinvasion by a greater force, the cowardly bureaucrats tried to surrender by killing King Ugo. The armymen and people, however, defended their capital for over one year under the command of Songgi, the then minister, giving massive damage to the enemy soldiers. But in 108 B.C. some aristocratic bureaucrats murdered the minister and capitulated to the enemy. Eventually, Kochoson met its downfall by the Han aggressors.

After the collapse of Kochoson, the people of Kochoson stubbornly struggled against the Han aggressors.

In the middle of the 1st century B.C. they drove the Han forces out of the territory of Kochoson. In this course, the powerful feudal lords rapidly grew in this area and small feudal kingdoms were formed.

In Puyo and Chinguk, slavery rapidly declined due to the growth of production and intensified struggle of the oppressed.

Early in the 1st century A.D. Puyo's power gradually declined due to increased corruption in high places and people's struggle against the rulers, and as a result the greater part of her territory was placed under the control of Koguryo, a rising feudal state. Even after that, Puyo continued its exsistence as a state, but in 494 she was put under the complete control of Koguryo.

In Chinguk, Paekche, a small state of Mahan, emerged as a feudal state and defeated Chinguk in the middle of the 1st century A.D.

Meanwhile, at the beginning of the 2nd century B.C. some groups of Kochoson's aristocrats driven by Wang Man, moved to the reaches of the Taedong River and established a new state in cooperation with local powers.

The new state was called Rakrang. Its territory covered the area from the Chongchon River in Pyongan Province to the Raesong River in Hwanghae Province.

Many remains of tombs in this area show part of the culture of ancient Rakrang.

Rakrang continued to develop as an ancient state, but by the end of the 1st century A.D., its slave-owning society collapsed to give way to feudal society as in other states.

(To be continued)

South Korean girls who were falsly indentured abroad, don't know what kind of works they would do and how badly they would be treated there.

World Bulletin

*The Guinean President in his recent speech called for liquidating the aftermath of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

*A national literary and art festival was held in the Sudan.

*A new residential quater was built in Libya.

*The Soviet Union launched spaceship "Soyuz-32".

*A meeting celebrating the 31st anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people was held in Prague.

*The conference of the Lao Front for National Construction(LFNC) and the second session of the ninth legislative of the People's Assembly of Albania were held.

*A celebration meeting of the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in Guyana.

*New sugar refineries were constructed in China.

*A Benin-Nigeria agreement on founding a joint committee for cooperation in the fields of economy science, technique and culture was signed.

*A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited Mozambique.

*The heads of state of Togo, Gambia, Ghana and Liberia expressed support to the national liberation struggle of the southern African people.

*An adult education centre was opened in Dacca, Bangladesh.

*A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic paid an official goodwill visit to Zambia.

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